

APPENDIX B

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

AASHTO American Association of State Highway Officials

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

ADOT The Arizona Department of Transportation

AZCGP (Arizona Construction General Permit)

This permit provides Authorization to Discharge Under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10 and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

AZPDES Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

BMP (Best Management Practices)

Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practice to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage (EPA NPDES Glossary).

BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM Bureau of Land Management

CGP Construction General Permit (see AZCGP)

Contractor

The individual, partnership, firm, corporation, or any acceptable combination thereof, or joint venture, contracting with the Department (ADOT) for performance of work (ADOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction).

Corps U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

CWA (Clean Water Act)

The Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. It gave EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. The Clean Water Act also continued requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The Act made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions (EPA Clean Water Act History).

Discharge

The direct or indirect addition of any pollutant to the waters of the state from a facility. (AZ revised statutes 49 Chapter 2).

EPG

ADOT Environmental Planning Group

Engineer

The State Engineer, acting by and under the authority of the laws of the State of Arizona, or the State Engineer's representative in matters relating to contract development, administration and construction activities (ADOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction)

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

Erosion

Removal of soil particles by wind or water.

Erosion Control Coordinator

Appointed by the contractor and approved by ADOT. The erosion control coordinator shall be responsible for preparing, implementing, monitoring, and revising the approved SWPPP throughout the project, and for implementing any other permit requirements stipulated in the AZPDES general permit. The person shall be knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, and possess the skills to assess conditions at the site that could impact stormwater quality and the effectiveness of the contractor's erosion control measures used to control the quality of the stormwater discharges. Specific required qualifications for the erosion control coordinator are specified in the ADOT Stored Specification 104SWDEQ and 104SWEPA.

FCGP

Federal Construction General Permit

FHWA

Federal Highway Administration

Final Stabilization

As defined in the CGP means that either:

1. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria are met:
 - a. A uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or
 - b. Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (e.g., the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
2. When background native vegetation will cover less than 100 percent of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 70 percent coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground, 70 percent of 50 percent ($.70 \times .50 = .35$) would require 35% total cover for final stabilization. On a beach with no natural vegetation, no stabilization is required.

Impaired Waters

Under section 303(d) of the 1972 Clean Water Act, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of impaired waters. These impaired waters do not meet water quality standards that states, territories, and authorized tribes have set for them, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. A list and map of impaired waters in the State of Arizona <http://www.adeq.state.az.us/envirom/water/assessment/download/305-02/att5.pdf>

ISTEA 1991 Intermodal Transportation Efficiency Act

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

[40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)]. A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned and operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the U.S.;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA (EPA NPDES Glossary).

Non-point source pollution

Any conveyance, which is not a point source from which pollutants are or may be discharged to navigable waters (AZ revised statutes 49 Chapter 2).

NOI (Notice of Intent)

An application to notify the permitting authority of a facility's intention to be covered by a general permit.

NOT (Notice of termination)

An application to notify the permitting authority of a facility's intention to terminate coverage by a general permit.

Operator – For the purpose of the 2003 Construction General Permit and in the context of storm water associated with construction activity, any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications
2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions).

Point Source Pollution

Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged to navigable waters. Point source does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture. A.R.S. § 49-201(27).

Pollutant

Fluids, contaminants, toxic wastes, toxic pollutants, dredged spoil, solid waste, substances and chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, incinerator residue, sewage garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, petroleum products, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and mining, industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or any other liquid, solid, gaseous, or hazardous substances. A.R.S. § 49-201(28)

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

Enables the States to review federal permit activities affecting the nations waters and to ensure that proposed activity does not adversely affect the environment and that it meets the states water quality standards.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Regulates the discharge of dredged or fill materials within the water of the United States and establishes a program to issue permits.

Sedimentation

The accumulation of soil particles that have been transported away from their natural location by wind or water action.

Storm water

The runoff from storms, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage [40 CFR 122.26(b)(13)].

SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

A SWPPP is a written document that describes the construction operator's activities to comply with the requirements in the CGP. The SWPPP is intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator evaluates potential pollutant sources at the site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff (EPA NPDES Glossary).

Tribal Lands

In this document, is defined at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.2 to mean:

1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
2. All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.

TMDL (Total Daily Maximum Load)

Specifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and allocates pollutant loadings among point and nonpoint pollutant sources (EPA NPDES Glossary).

Unique Waters

Outstanding state resource waters as established by ADEQ under A.A.C. R18-11-112. A list of unique waters in the State of Arizona. <http://www.adeq.state.az.us/environ/water/permits/download/uniquewat.pdf>

Waters of the U.S.

All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Waters of the U.S. include all interstate waters and intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. [See 40 CFR 122.2 for the complete definition.]